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SHEKEL



MORRIS BRAM, STELLA B. HACKEL, Director of the U.S. Mint

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of the numismatic aspects of Israel's coinage, past and present. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meetings and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related backgrounds to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour to Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$8.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$125.00 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

The Editor's Drawer

This is another super size SHEKEL. The complete story of the recently held Greater New York Coin Convention, the A.I.N.A. convention is told in both words and pictures in this issue.

The monologue on Egyptian Paper Money used in Palestine is completed now, and already has become the authority for Egyptian Mandate Notes. There are many varied articles in this issue, several on a different tangent, but all qualified to appear in the SHEKEL.

There are several new faces on the A.I.N.A. board. We have a New President, a New office, Chairman of the Board, very soon a new home for our organization in South Florida, and there is also a New postage stamp on the envelope that contained your SHEKEL. It now costs 40 cents to mail the Shekel, an increase of better than 30%. So this may be the last Super size SHEKEL you will receive.

See you next issue.

E.S.

EDWARD SCHUMAN, *Editor*

NUMISMATIC CONSULTANTS IN ISRAEL

ELI SEMMELMAN

SAMUEL MATALON

SAMUEL LACHMAN

DOV GENACHOWSKI

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A Message from Your Out-going President

Dear A.I.N.A. Member:

After eleven fruitful and rewarding years, I have decided to retire as the President of the American Israel Numismatic Association. It has not been an easy decision to make . . . to give up a dream realized.



MORRIS BRAM

In the beginning, it was but a dream . . . one filled with vision, determination, persistence and hard work. The combined efforts of a few, slowly building, brick by brick, the foundation of a tremendously valuable organization, has resulted in the A.I.N.A. we know today.

We can point with great satisfaction to achievements like our bi-monthly publication, The SHEKEL; the growth and accomplishments of the I.N.S. Clubs; our Annual Study Tour to Israel; the response to our early A.I.N.A. Convention; the publication of several books which have served as tools of learning and research for those interested in Judaic Numismatics and Exonumia. In just a decade, we have come to be a respected and honored international spokesman for Judaic Numismatics.

I never saw myself as A.I.N.A.'s President. I was just in the right place at the right time. I've always thought of myself as an ordinary man, recognizing my limitations, but willing to do the best I can with what capacities I do have. I've been fortunate, but could not have done it alone.

While extending my thanks to the many who have assisted me through the years, I wish to express my sincerest appreciation to my dear friends Edward Schuman, Edward Janis and Nathan Sobel for their tireless efforts on behalf of the American-Israel Numismatic Association. To Yitzhak Avni, Director General of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation,

and his four New York Directors, Joseph Milo, Ephraim Levy, Raphael Aldor and Nahum Hacohen who have been among my closest advisors and friends, my deepest gratitude, for without them, A.I.N.A. would not be where it is at the present time.

My greatest sustenance during all these years has been my loving and devoted wife, Lena. In our apartment, A.I.N.A. operations began, and she served as Book-keeper, Secretary, Packer and Shipping Clerk, as well as wise and compassionate Counsel. Lena has contributed to the growth and success of the American-Israel Numismatic Association as much as anyone.

The growth and development of new vistas for A.I.N.A. in the years to come is vital. My successor, Arnold H. Kagan, a man of great ability and insight, will lead in these tasks. Our organization could not be in more capable hands, and I feel certain that you will all cooperate with him in every way possible.

I have been elected Chairman of the Board, and in this capacity, I will take an active part in A.I.N.A. Conventions, Tours and Israel Numismatic Societies' Club activities.

I take pride in having served as your President. The satisfaction and knowledge garnered from our numerous accomplishments is immeasurable. I treasure the associations and friendships that have been made possible by your unstinting devotion. Each of you has enriched my life by your sincere efforts, warm fellowship and consistent interest in sustaining my dream.

Lena and I thank you for letting us share with you the experience of A.I.N.A. We wish you good health, joy and continued success as members of so important an Association. We do not say good-bye . . . but rather SHALOM and L'HITRAOT!

MORRIS BRAM

The President's Message



This is my first opportunity to publicly thank the A.I.N.A. Board of Directors for electing me to the office of President. I will endeavor to follow in the footsteps of our founding president Morris Bram. I am fortunate that Morris will take over some of the duties that originally were performed by the president, namely, the conventions, the trip to Israel and also the visiting of our various clubs nationwide. How Morris was able to do this in addition to taking care of the various other presidential duties is something I envy. I am fortunate that he will assume these duties which will allow me to devote my time to the office chores of A.I.N.A.

I have appointed several new committees which are listed elsewhere in the *Shekel*. I stand ready to answer any questions regarding A.I.N.A.—please write to me, care of the A.I.N.A. office. If you have any suggestions that will benefit our organization—please write.

I am fortunate in having a great set of officers assisting me. Ed Schuman as Executive Vice President, Sid Olson as Treasurer and Stan Yulish as Secretary. This team, with the assistance of the new regional Vice Presidents and the expanded Board of Directors should allow A.I.N.A. to improve the services it offers its members and in so doing attract new members to our association.

The A.I.N.A. office will be moving to Florida sometime in September. We will keep you informed as to the progress of our move and the new location in our next edition of the *Shekel*.

I wish to thank you, the members of A.I.N.A. for allowing me the opportunity to serve this great organization of ours.

Shalom

ARNOLD H. KAGAN

COOPERATIVES IN ISRAEL

By SIDNEY L. OLSON

The association-
ship of Jews with
cooperative move-
ments began to-
wards the end of
the 19th Century
and the begin-
ning of the 20th
Century. It was
spurred by the
rising socialist and
nationalist trends



among the Jews. The movement was born because of the hostile society and the government in which the Jews lived at that time. They developed a genuine need for mutual help. The main thrust of the Jewish cooperative movement before World War I was in Russia. However, it soon spread to other European countries and even as far away as Argentina.

Between the two World Wars the cooperative movements spread rapidly in Poland, Romania, and many of the Balkan countries. Even in Soviet Russia the Jews managed some cooperatives. The need at that time was great because of the discrimination efforts to oust the Jews from economic positions. Unfortunately the Holocaust put an end to the Jewish cooperative movement in Europe.

Of interest is that a high percentage of the cooperatives in Europe and in South America were developed as loan agencies because the outside world was charging the Jews interest rates up to 30 and 40 percent annually.

In Argentina the Jewish cooperative movement attained a very broad diversification. There were agricultural cooperatives as early as 1907 in Argentina which dealt mainly with the crop marketing especially grain and with the purchasing of supplies for farmers.

In the early 1960's there were about forty Jewish cooperative banks in Argen-

tina. Most important of these was the Jewish Peoples Bank in Buenos Aires that was established in 1921 and by 1953 had 14,885 stockholders.

The Peddler Storage Cooperatives were established in Argentina because one of the principal means of livelihood of the Jews there was peddling various goods and supplies. The range of products handled were enormous and there were storage depots created in many strategic areas.

With this background, one can see that the creation of a strong cooperative movement in Israel was a natural progression. Actually the growth of the cooperative movement was patterned pretty much along the lines spoken about in Argentina.

Under the conditions prevailing in Palestine at the turn of the century cooperatives were the only way to improve trade and aid mass settlement. Development of these organizations were a little different than in Europe and Argentina because they were not rooted in a strong socialistic nor anarchistic government. The early Jewish settlers were forced into these combines due to the extremely harsh conditions in those countries that could only be overcome in the atmosphere of cooperatives.

The rapid growth of immigration into Palestine and later Israel made this movement a logical way to proceed. There was incentive in this area in which to improve the productivity and the employment of new immigrants and make them self-sufficient in a relatively short time. It can truly be said that the rise of this movement helped financially with the creation of commercialism in Israel.

The first efforts at cooperative consumption were with the establishment of workers kitchens, clubs, laundries, etc. The first consumers cooperative founded

in Rehovot in 1906 was unable to survive. One of the early and more successful cooperatives were the Petah Tikvah outside of Jaffa in 1915.

Some of the better known cooperatives that still exist and today (are known by the Hebrew name Moshavot) are the "association of wine growers of Rishon Le-Zion" and "Zikhron Yaakov" were founded by taking over the vineyards originally established by Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Other Moshavot followed such as organizations for marketing milk and almonds to say nothing of the tremendous citrus crops.

Following the establishment of the State of Israel many changes took place in the cooperative movement. In addition to farms, factories, and marketing organizations, we saw rising up complete cooperative villages.

The cooperative villages were interested not only in agriculture and marketing of their products, but also in production of industrial products and the marketing of these. By the end of 1967 there were a total of 1963 cooperative societies dealing with almost everything from agriculture to consumer services, and lending institutions.

Among the largest of the cooperatives known were the transportation cooperatives of Egged and Dan. Both are still in operation and operated as cooperatives.

After the establishment of the State of Israel there were still in existence 115 Arab cooperatives.

At the present date there are three categories of cooperatives: (1) Agricultural, (2) Consumer Societies, (3) Productive & Service Cooperatives.

Cooperatives are organized in audit unions, which in addition to checking their accounts, run courses, issue publications, and supply information to foreign countries in International Agencies. The Ministry of Labor, Cooperative Societies Division supervises compliance with the law, registers the societies, and helps them. In September 1970, there were

1902 cooperatives including 187 Arab ones, which were registered. There were 410 in the areas administered under the cease fire agreements.

Among the illustrations to follow are examples of the tokens used by various cooperative organizations. One of these shown is from "Association of Food Cooperatives Natanya, Limited" (Fig. 1). This is one of the very large food distribution cooperatives. The example shown was printed in many denominations and was only good in the branches indicated by the red overprinting. Of course in the illustration the red overprinting would appear very large. They also were only good when countersigned.

Another illustration is examples of the tokens issued by Malal Village Cooperative. This village is located in the Sharon Valley and was settled in 1914. The original name was Ein-hai and was abandoned in 1921 only to be resettled as Malal Village in 1922. The examples shown are for currency equivalents in some cases whereas in other cases they were for specific items (Fig. 2 & 3). These examples shown are in Mil denominations at the time they were printed Mil was equal to approximately one-half cent U.S. The range of their currency was from one Mil to 500 Mil. Please bear in mind that a 500 Mil token was equivalent to a little over \$2.00 U.S. at the time. In order to control currency of this nature there were validation stamps put on the back together with signatures.

Another illustration shows a one Lira token which was good for purchases at the supply warehouse of the Moshav Moledit Workers Co-op (Fig. 4). This co-op was established in 1937 in South-eastern lower Galilee.

Another example shown is a one Mil food token issued in 1920 for the Jerusalem Co-operative Restaurant (Fig. 5).

There is an illustration of a token issued for the employees of the Port of

אגורה צרכנית שותפית נתניה בע"מ

שוב למוצרים

ולכום של 1.000 ל"י

(לירה אחת)

ובנוסף

שא

המחלבה

תלוש זה לא ניתן להעbara לאחר.

1 LIRA

NATANYA

Fig. 1

יבול

כפר מל"ל

1 ככר לחם

יבול

כפר מל"ל

1 לחם לבן

EACH FOR A BREAD

Fig. 2 MALAL VILLAGE CO-OP

אגורה צרכנית - יזרניא שותפית

בכפר מל"ל בע"מ

נא לחת סחורה על סך

אحد 1 מא"י
המחלבה
№ 1521

Fig. 3 1 MIL MALAL VILLAGE CO-OP

אגורה צרכנית-ישראלית שותפית

בכפר מל"ל בע"מ

נא לחת סחורה על סך

מאתיים וחמשים 250 מא"י
המחלבה
№ 264

LATER ISSUE 250 MILS

Fig. 3A MALAL VILLAGE CO-OP

02728



Fig. 1

יבול

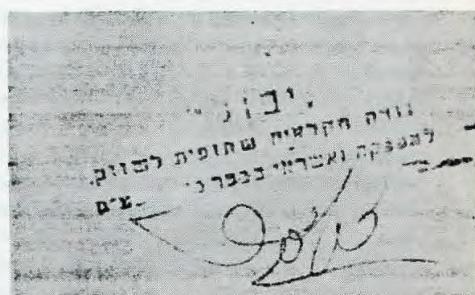
אגודה חקלאית שותפית לשוק
לאספקה ואשראי בכפר מל"ל בע"מ

המחלבה

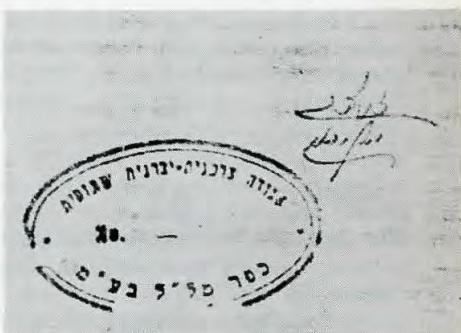
1 ליטר חלב

This one is for 1 liter of milk.

Fig. 2A MALAL VILLAGE CO-OP



REVERSE Fig. 3 VALIDATION



REVERSE Fig. 3A
VALIDATION STAMP MALAL VILLAGE CO-OP

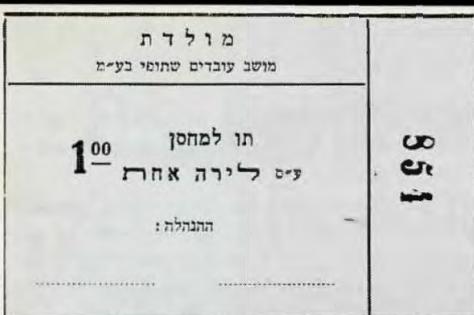


Fig. 4 MOSHAV MOLEDIT CO-OP
1 LIRA Good in Co-Op Store Only



Fig. 6 PORT OF EILAT EMPLOYEES RESTAURANT
50 AGOROT



Fig. 8 QIRYAT HAYYIM CO-OP 500 MILS

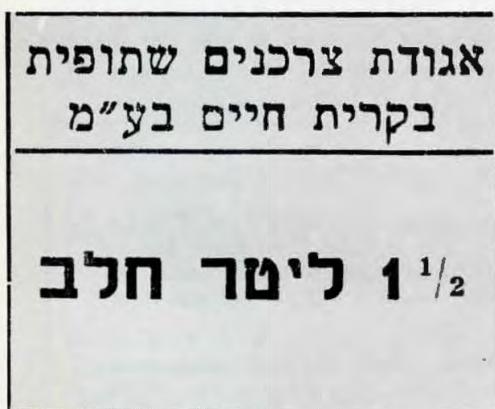


Fig. 10 QIRYAT HAYYIM CO-OP
Good For 1 1/2 Liters Milk

Restaurant
Food token for 1 Mil. Issued in 1920



Fig. 5 JERUSALEM RESTAURANT CO-OP
Issued 1920 Good for 1 Mil



Fig. 7 QIRYAT HAYYIM CO-OP 250 MILS

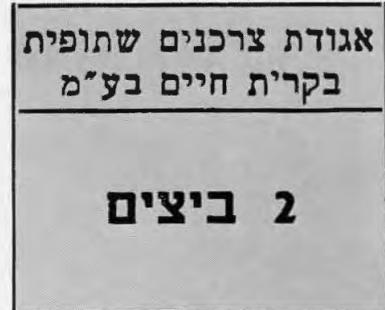


Fig. 9 QIRYAT HAYYIM CO-OP FOR 2 EGGS

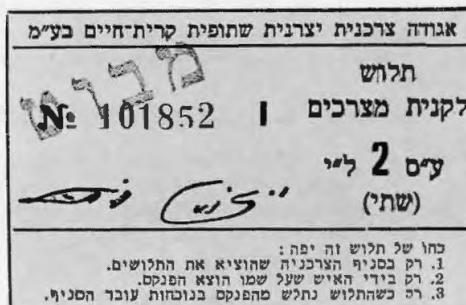


Fig. 11 QIRYAT HAYYIM CO-OP
2 LIROT Good Only in Co-Op Store

Eilat (Fig. 6). Together with ones pay check they received a quantity of these tokens good for food purchased in the cooperative restaurant.

In 1933 a cooperative store was founded in Qiryat-Hayyim. Each member was paid P £ 10 per month and received P £ 10 in tokens which he used at the cooperative store. The cooperative to this date will give credit to a member until payday. This cooperative was located near Haifa. The instructions on each token warns that they could only be used inside the coop stores. We have depicted here two examples of the many varieties of tokens issued in Mils (Fig. 7 & 8).

In addition to the tokens issued in Mils there were tokens issued for specific numbers of eggs and milk in addition to other products (Fig. 9) (Fig. 10).

The tokens depicted here were issued around 1947 and were used not only internally but for barter in purchasing from Arabs eggs, cheese, milk, chickens, etc. Some very exotic negotiations took place whereby vendor and buyer would agree on whether one was to pay 10% or 30%

in tokens the balance in cash for many other items such as clothing and other personal necessities.

Qiryat-Hayyim in later days created some very elaborate tokens such as are depicted (Fig. 11). The overstamping denoted cancellation and the fact that the token had been spent. At the bottom of these later and larger tokens were the restrictions such as they were only good in the branch that issued them, and only good for the person to whom the booklet was issued. Furthermore, they could not be removed from the booklet except in the store in the presence of the personnel.

The study of the origin and progression to its present state of the cooperative movement one would find extremely interesting. The total number of cooperatives that issued tokens is unknown. Again I would like to urge collectors to get in to this phase of collecting because of its extreme interest. Many new examples of this phase of currency are constantly being discovered. The writer feels that collecting for romance is indeed very rewarding.

Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation

Sales turnover of the IGCAMC during the year 1978/79 is expected to reach IL 122 million (approx. \$7 million at the current rate of exchange). Some 50% of the above revenue is expected to be derived from sales abroad.

The above figures are included in the Corporation's budget for the year 1978/79 (April 1 - March 31), which was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting in Jerusalem May 26th under

the chairmanship of Acting Chairman David Bar-Haim. The budget was submitted by Acting Director General Raphael Aldor.

At the same meeting the Board of Directors unanimously elected Mr. Eliezer Shiloni as Joint Director General of the Corporation. Mr. Shiloni, who is Israel's outgoing Income Tax Commissioner, announced he plans to take up his new position around July 1st.

A.I.N.A. AT THE A.N.A. HOUSTON '78

A.I.N.A. will host a luncheon at the American Numismatic Assn. Convention in Houston, Texas on Saturday, August 26th at 12:30 p.m. There will be an outstanding program, as well as a special medal struck for the occasion. The luncheon will take place in the Astro Village, Tower 6 & 7 on the 2nd floor. Tickets are \$7.50 per person.

As limited space is available, reservations should be made as soon as possible to Florence Schuman, 7230 Northeast Miami Court, Miami, Fla. 33138.

The Egyptian Paper Money Used in Palestine

By SAMUEL LACHMAN, Haifa
(Continued from May-June, 1978 Issue)



Five Pounds.

Obv. Feluccas (23) on the Nile, with pyramids in the background (24).

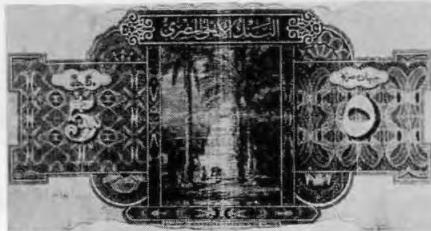
Colours: Purple and pink.

Rev. Guilloche and inscriptions. Colours: Violet on greenish background.

Size 167 x 88 mm. No wmk. 2 SerNos. Sign. F. Rowlatt. Prefix W over numeral.

Series	Date	Series	Date
	1.IX.1913. ^o		18.VI.1919. ^o
5 ^o	17.XII.1914	40 ^o	7.XI.1919.
6 ^o	20.II.1915.	41	8.XI.1919.
14 ^o	22.XII.1916.	42 ^o	9.XI.1919.

It is possible that serial number varieties exist.



Five Pounds.

Obv. In centre bank building. At top left the head of the pharaoh Mycerinus (25). At top right the head of Nofret, consort of Prince Rahotep (26), from the tombs of Medun.

Colours: Green and violet on rose background.

Rev. Palm tree and a building. This may be the Nilometer on the island of Rawda. (27).

Colours: Blue and red.

Size 167 x 88 mm. No wmk. 3 SerNos. Prefix M over numeral.

Sign.	B. Hornsby.
Series	Date
	1.VIII.1924. ^o

So far no note of this type used in Palestine with full particulars has been reported. The note shown is dated 1943.

One specimen note — without date, serial numbers or signature is in collection of Edward Schuman.



Ten Pounds.

Obv. At right the tomb and madrasa of Sultan Qa'itbay. (28).

Colour: Dark brown.

Rev. Guilloche and inscriptions. Colour: Brown.

Size 188 x 100 mm. No wmk. Prefix X over numeral. Sign. F. Rowlatt.

a) 2 SerNos. b) 2 SerNos, comma. Type (b) numbers are slightly smaller.

Series	Date	Series	Date
	2.IX.1913.	20** a	6.IV.1918.
6** a	22.VII.1916.		6.VIII.1918.*
12** a	2.I.1918.		12.XI.1919.*
14** a	5.I.1918.	35**	12.I.1920.*
15** a	5.III.1918.	40** b	15.I.1920.
		41** b	29.IV.1920.
			30.IV.1920.



Fifty Pounds.

Obv. Mameluk tombs outside Cairo, and a train of five camels in the foreground.

Rev. Guilloche and inscriptions. Main colour, both sides violet.

Size 202 x 112 mm. No wmk. 2 SerNos. Prefix letter over numeral.

Sign. F. Rowlatt.

Series	Date	Series	Date
Prefix ?			Prefix N
3.IX.1913.°		1°°	12.XI.1919.
4.IX.1913.°		2°°	15.XI.1919.
Prefix ?		3°°	21.I.1920.
12.XI.1918.			

Series N is dated 1942.



One Hundred Pounds.

Obv. At left the Citadel with the Muhammad Ali Mosque in Cairo (29), at right Bab Zuwayla, and the minarets of the mosque of Sultan Al-Mu'ayyad Shaykh (31).

Rev. The island of Philae, and a felucca on the Nile in the foreground.

Colour: Both sides Red and Green.

Size 201 x 122 mm. No wmk. 3 SerNos. Prefix letter over numeral.

Sign. F. Rowlatt. Prefix ?

Series *Date*
 3.IX.1913.^o
 5.IX.1913.^o

Sign. B. Hornsby. Prefix K.

1. III. 1921. °
2. ° 1. IX. 1921.

Series K is dated 1936. The note shown is dated 1942.

3

Conclusion.

It is pointed out that only notes marked by two asterisks were seen or reported. The dates of notes marked by one asterisk were listed by various dealers or by Arnold Keller. All other series shown in the lists are interpolated. It could be that one or the other of these series were not issued at all. In view of the many years which have passed since most of these notes were in circulation, it can not be expected that all dates and prefixes can be found. On the other hand, it would be much appreciated if collectors who have unlisted dates and/or prefixes or notes which are not marked by two asterisks, would kindly report their holdings.

- (1) Hussein Abd-ul Rahman. *Al-Umlat al-misriyye* (Egyptian Currency) Cairo 1945 (in Arabic).
- (2) Sylvia Haffner. *The History of Modern Israel Money 1917-1970*. Tarzana, Calif. 1970.
- (3) Arnold Keller. *Das Papiergele des Ersten Weltkrieges*. Berlin-Wittenau 1957.
- (4) George J. Sten. *Banknotes of the World*. Menlo Park, 1967.
- (5) Albert Pick. *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*. 2nd Ed. Iola, Wis. 1977. (In this second edition already corrections were made).
- (6) While Palestine currency board notes were legal tender until 9 June 1951 (Sylvia Haffner, loc. cit. p. 209), it cannot be said if Egyptian notes were introduced at once at the time of the occupation of the Gaza district.
- (7) It was replaced by Israel currency after the Six Day War an operation which was completed by February 1968 (Israel Government Yearbook 5729 (1969), p. 522 (in Hebrew)).
- (8) Cyril Falls and A. F. Becke. *History of the Great War. Military Operations Egypt & Palestine from June 1917 to end of the War. Part I*, p. 301. London 1930.
- (9) (Palestine) Official Gazette No. 196 of 1 October 1927.
- (10) Arnold Keller, loc. cit.
- (11) Hussein Abd-ul Rahman, loc. cit. pp. 108-112.
- (12) The Palace Collection of Egypt. — Auction Catalogue. Sotheby & Co., London 1954. Lot No. 2743.
- (13) Hussein Abd-ul Rahman, loc. cit. p. 108, footnote.
- (14) ibid., pp. 108, 110.
- (15) The writer is most grateful to the following collectors who provided data for this compilation: George Azuma, Scott E. Cordry, Samuel Halperin, Malcolm Katt, Edward Schuman, James Silver.
- (16) Ahmad Fuad Pasha. *La Monnaie Egyptienne*. Paris 1914., pp. 105 ff. The author is the later king Fuad I.
- (17) Hussein Abd-ul Rahman, loc. cit. p. 253.
- (18) (Palestine) Official Gazette of October 16, 1928, p. 662.
- (19) The Palace Collection, loc. cit.
- (20) IBNS journal Vol. 15 No. 3 (1976), pp. 150-153.
- (21) Meneptah (or Merenptah), a pharaoh of the XIX dynasty, ruled after Ramses II.
- (22) Khanqah = An endowed foundation governed by a shaykh with provisions for the maintenance of sufis (mystical or ascetic orders).
- (23) Felucca = the name of small sailing boats on the Nile.
- (24) The pyramids could not definitely be identified but are most likely the large pyramids at Giza.
- (25) Mycerinus, 4th dynasty c. 2500 B.C. — The life-size alabaster head was found near the kings pyramid at Giza. National Museum, Cairo.
- (26) Early 4th dynasty, c. 2575 B.C. limestone statue. National Museum, Cairo.
- (27) The Nilometer at the southern tip of the island of Rawda, Cairo, built by command of the 'Abbasid Caliph al-Mutawakkil (861-862 C.E.) to measure the height of the annual Nile flood.
- (28) The description given elsewhere that this is the mosque of sultan Qala'un appears to be incorrect. The minaret is clearly that of the tomb madrasa of sultan Qa'itbay in the eastern cemetery of Cairo, built 1472-1474. Sultan Al-Ashraf Abu Al-Nasr Qa'itbay reigned 873-901 H/1468-1496. — A madrasa is a college of learning.
- (29) The Citadel of Cairo was originally built by Al-Nasir Salah al-din Yusuf b.Ayyub (Saladin). The Muhammad Ali mosque was built between 1824 and 1857 by the Greek Yusuf Bokhny.
- (30) When the Fatimids conquered Egypt in 969 C.E. under their general G'awhar the foundations of Cairo were laid. The old city of Fustat was burned down. The new city, sometimes called 'Al-Kahira al-Mu'izziya' (after the Fatimid caliph Al-Mu'iz), had several gates. Bab Zuwayla was built 1087-91 C.E. When the Ottoman sultan Selim I captured Cairo, he hanged the last Mameluk sultan Tumanbay at the Bab Zuwayla (14 April 1517). The gate was later used as the base of the two minarets of the mosque of Al-Mu'ayyad.
- (31) Al-Mu'ayyad Sayf al-din Abu Al-Nasr Shaykh ascended the throne on 1 Sha'ban 815/6 November 1412 and died on 9 Muharram 824/14 January 1421. The mosque was built by Sultan Al-Mu'ayyad on the site of the prison where he once was locked up by sultan Al-Nasir Faraj.

Post-Reform Arab Coinage In Eretz Yisroal

by EDWARD JANIS



We have previously covered the Arab Byzantine coinage which was identified as those pieces which were direct imitations of the Byzantine prototypes that circulated in the Palestinian area prior to the Umayyad invasion.

The transition of the coinage continued to the period of the Post-Reform era, which was circa A.D. 700, during the caliphate of Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan.

At the outset there is a complete elimination of all human figures. During the further transition the epigraphy follows the ancient local coins, most of which were copies of the Jewish coins.

In these earliest of Umayyad coppers, these pieces contain no mint or date, but were with religious formulae. In addition, some of these coins even had symbols. Most of the religious legends had references that Mohammed was Allah's apostle and that there was no god except Allah. Other forms were simply "to Allah", "For the alms of Allah" and "payment in the way of Allah".

Examples of these earlier pieces containing symbols that were copies from Jewish coins are listed in accordance with Walker¹ numbers.

W. 593-594: Copy of palm tree with seven branches and fruit. This design first appeared on the Leptons under the Roman Procurators.

W. 595: The symbol here is the pomegranate, taken from the Shekel on the First Revolt.

W. 596: a chalice on the reverse of the Shekel of the First Revolt. Numerous pieces have the crossed double cornucopia as shown on the Herodian coins.

W. 599: is a five-pointed star whose prototype can be seen in the marble work of the ruins at Capernaum.

W. 605: shows a five-branched candlestick mounted on a stand showing three feet. This is similar to the Menorah shown on the coins of Antigonus, Mat-

tathias. The P (Paris 114 shows a covered amphora which is similar to the Reichenberg 148 small bronze of the First Revolt.

The W. 606 shows a plant branch similar to those shown on some of the procurator coins. A similar symbol of palm branches appears on W691 and W692.

There is no Jewish background for W. 675 and W. 686 which have a symbol of a fish thereon.

The next type now shows the mint name and this appears with or without a date.

As the transition progresses, all symbols gradually disappear and lettering which includes the religious formulae, the mint name and possibly a date appears on the coinage. Under our specific cities, we find the following cities still featuring a symbol of some sort:

al Urdunn—a star

al Ramla—palm tree plus palm branch
Tabriya, Askalon, Ghazza and Filistin
contain palm branches.

In the late period, for cities like Iliya (Jerusalem), Bait Jabrin, Saffuriya and Baisan, the typical coins have all Arabic legends on both sides that are usually enclosed by a double circle on one side and a triple circle on the other.

Although tremendous amounts of these coins must have been struck, not too many of them have appeared on the United States market. The problem here remains the inadequacy of proper numismatic bibliography, coupled with the average collector's lack of knowledge in deciphering the Kufic writing. The most common coins of the Post-Reform coinage are those pieces of al Ramla.

This is a most interesting series, and the collector of coinage of the Holy Land seeking to bridge the gap in his collection between the Bar Kochba coinage and the Crusader pieces, would do well to examine a few of these pieces.

¹ Walker, John—Arab Byzantine and Post-Reform Coins in the British Museum Vol. II.



Unpublished coins of Askalon in possession of ANS showing a seven-branch palm tree.



Coin of al Ramla. This small bronze features a palm branch on one side and a crescent on the other.



Coin of Tabariyya. This is British Museum #P137. The center design in this piece has been questioned as to whether it is an amphora or a copy of a chalice.



Coin of Ludd last Post-Reform. Note complete absence of any symbols.



Coin of Tabariyya. Note all Kufic Legends and complete absence of any symbols.

AMERICAN-ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT JUNE 30, 1977

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in banks — checking	\$ 4,491
— savings	146,533
Merchandise inventory at cost	61,582
Accounts receivable	1,043
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$213,649

FIXED AND OTHER ASSETS

Furniture and equipment	\$15,574
Less: Accumulated depreciation	2,256
	<u>13,318</u>
Security deposit — rent	1,422
Educational displays	5,325
TOTAL FIXED AND OTHER ASSETS	20,065
Total Assets	\$233,714

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$ 7,502
Taxes payable	798
1978 Israel Tour advances	5,125
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 13,425

NET WORTH

Net worth — July 1, 1976	222,788
Less: Net loss for year ended June 30, 1977	(2,499)
TOTAL NET WORTH	220,289
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	\$233,714

JUNE 30th 1978 STATEMENT WILL BE PUBLISHED
AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE

HERBERT M. KNOPP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

The 6th

Greater New York Coin Convention

By EDWARD SCHUMAN



The 6th Greater New York Coin Convention was the scene for the start of the 12th year of the American-Israel Numismatic Association. Morris Bram, founding President of AINA, has moved to a newly created position as Chairman of the Board. Arnold H. Kagan is the incoming President of the largest Judaic-oriented numismatic organization in the world.

Margo Russell, editor of COIN WORLD was the installing officer as the new officers of AINA took their posts at installation ceremonies held during the convention banquet.

Edward Schuman continues as executive vice president and editor of the AINA publication, *The Shekel*.

Sidney L. Olson is the new Treasurer, and Stanley Yulish assumes the position of Secretary of the organization.

The four newly elected members on the AINA board are Sylvia Haffner, Fred Roganson, Milton Fishgold and Peter Moss. Other board members, together with the officers, are Ben M. Abelson, Harry Flower, Edward Janis, Robert Messing, Nathan Sobel, Moe Weinschel and Irving Rudin. The total board membership is now sixteen.

A new system of regional Vice Presidents was announced. Edward Janis will cover New York. Peter Moss, the eastern region, Harry Flower, the midwest, Milton Fishgold, the west coast. Irving Rudin, New England and Ed Schuman the southeast.

Changes in the composition of the board and financial and membership reports were some of the topics presented at the members' annual meeting on Sunday, May 7 in the Manhattan Skyline room of the Sheraton hotel.

Newly elected President Kagan announced several new committees, including an attribution and research group under board member Silvia Haffner. A computerization committee under Robert Messing; election committee headed by Peter Moss.

A specialized committee under Harry Flower will attempt to create a definitive catalog of the medals and overstruck "Seasons Greetings" medalets issued by Israel specialty groups in the U.S. and Canada.

The annual membership meeting ended with a talk by Ya'akov Meshorer of the Israel Museum, Jerusalem, well known as an outstanding expert in the field of ancient coins of the Holy Land.

His slide-illustrated talk traced back to the ancient coins the designs of Israel's coinage since 1950. Bronze and silver coins of the Hasmonean dynasty and of the two Jewish Revolts provided the starkly simple designs which have made Israel's trade coins some of the most attractive in this century.

The commercial aspect of the convention was amply covered by a bourse dealer attendance of over 100 dealers from all parts of the country as well as several foreign dealers. Bourse Chairman Jack Garfield erected a large display board at the entrance to the bourse area in which each dealer's name was listed, and the number of their assigned bourse space. This is the first time this was done at a Greater New York Coin Convention and sure made it easier to find the dealer's location if you were searching for a particular one.

Public auction sales of Judaic material was handled by NASCA on Thursday afternoon. Auction sales of Ancients,

United States and Foreign coins were conducted by Stack's with three evening sessions, and a Saturday afternoon sale. All dealers reported brisk activity, and many said it was the best show they had attended thus far this year.

Exhibits Chairman, Nathan Sobel was in charge of a wide variety of top quality exhibits, with awards in seven competitive categories as well as the Best in Show.

Julius Turoff received first place in the U.S. category for his display of the coins, patterns and medals of Christian Gobrecht. A rare Pennsylvania Railroad employee's service award and its fascinating history gained George Cuhaj the second place award.

The prestigious Arnold Kagan "Best in Israel" trophy was bestowed on Cleveland, Ohio, collector and researcher Stanley Yulish for his "Signatures in Coins and Medals." Isidore "Izzy" Baum taking second with "Coins on Stamps."

The Holyland numismatic category saw Morty Zerder sweep the field with an extensive date collection of Palestine Mandate coinage.

Ed Baruch took first place in the Judaic category with "Medals of the Brooklyn and New York Israel Numismatic Societies," which brought together 50 medals issued by a variety of Mints by these two active INS groups; "My Most Magnificent Medals" gave Ronnie Oppenheim the second award.

The "War against the Jews" exhibit, which traced the Holocaust of the Second World War period in numismatics, brought the INS of Long Island first place in the club exhibit category, followed by the INS of Northern New Jersey with "Music on Medals," an extensive collection of musically-connected issues both private and official.

Young Numismatist Jeff Nadaner took first place in the YN field with his numismatic "Tribute to Israel." Second place was achieved by Leonard Hecht with his display of U.S. Bicentennial numismatics.

Under the heading of miscellaneous Emil Voigt with his tribute to medalist and sculptor Paul Vincze; "Transporta-

tion Tokens" brought Alan Weinberg second place honors.

"Ancient Judaic Coinage," a complex exhibit employing custom-made coin mounts with mirrors to highlight both sides of the coin displayed, brought Chicago, Ill., collector Dr. Saul Needleman the Best in Show award, presented at the annual AINA banquet.

Judges were Chairman Sobel, Chief Judge John J. Pittman, judges Donna Sims, Sylvia Haffner, Paul Whitnah, Faye Stern, Mel Wacks and Harry Flower.

A capacity crowd of more than 100 enthusiastic collectors filled the Sheraton hotel's Manhattan Skyline suite on Saturday, May 6, to attend the educational forum.

Moderator Ed Janis provided a truly international selection of topics.

AINA Vice President Edward Schuman of Miami, Fla., introduced his audience to the paper money issued by the government of Egypt and the issues of the National Bank of Egypt. These notes were current money in the Occupied Enemy Territories, South and the later Palestine Mandate.

Color slides illustrated such rarities as the "Specimen" set of Palestine Currency Board notes, the rare regular issue 100-pound note, one of seven believed in existence, and the early emergency checks prepared at independence eve by the Anglo-Palestine Bank.

Coin World special correspondent, attorney and numismatic commentator David L. Ganz then took the podium to share with the audience an insider's view of exciting new developments in the coinage of the U.S., including the development of the proposed mini-dollar from Frank Gasparro's plasticine models through the first trial planchets.

Final speaker was David T. Alexander, international editor of *Coin World*, who shared his researches into the background, creation and use of the *Kofer Hayishuv* tokens issued in embattled Palestine in 1938. This small, thin brass token was the first medium of exchange issued for use of the whole Jewish com-

munity by a Jewish authority, and was a voluntary tax on a wide range of merchandise and services.

Moderator Ed Janis made special note of the Young Numismatists in the forum. A large and interested group brought in by YN chairperson and American Numismatic Association Governor Florence Schook. The awarding of plaques to the three speakers brought the forum to a close. For variety, color and audience, according to Ed Janis, the 1978 GNYCC forum ranked among the most successful in the convention's six-year history.

A second Young Numismatists program was put together Sunday morning by Faye Stern and Florence Schook. This marks the first time that two separate YN programs were conducted at a single convention.

After an hour long cocktail-hors d'oeuvres reception, 200 people assembled in the Corinthian Ballroom for the annual banquet.

Sidney L. Olson was master of ceremonies for the dinner. He was joined in conducting the post-banquet ceremonies by Morris Bram, honorary convention chairman; Fred Roganson was general chairman of the 1978 convention.

Guest speaker was the Hon. Stella B. Hackel, Director of the Mint, with two former Mint Directors, Miss Eva B. Adams and Mrs. Mary Brooks, among the honored guests.

Also honored were Paul Vincze, world-famous medalist from Europe; Yvon Gariepy, Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, and John Jay Pittman, past president, American Numismatic Association.

Raphael Aldor, Acting Director of IGEM remarked that this year is the 20th anniversary of the IGCN and their first commemorative issue. He also said that "The success of the Greater New York Coin Conventions, sponsored by the American-Israel Numismatic Association is the best proof of AINA's strength and solidarity, and in particular, of Morris Bram's organizational capabilities and tireless dedication, not only to Israel numismatics, but to the hobby in general."

The defacing of the 10th anniversary AINA medal dies was one of the highlights of the affair. One by one each of the various size dies were defaced by grinding out a portion of the design. Thus a guarantee that no future strikings would be possible.

Special bouquets must go to those many people who devoted their time and effort into making this convention the success it was. Space does not permit listing each name. The registration was ably handled by Faye Stern and Dorothy Victorson, along with their committee, the reception and banquet by Walter and Rocco Stefanacci, Bourse by Jack Garfield, Exhibits by Nathan Sobel and assistants, Security by Roy Rauch, and his wife Irene who handled the keys. The AINA tour reunion was hosted by Ed Baruch whose fascinating slides will be long remembered by those who viewed them. The signs and there were many of them, all professional by Julius Tuross, and Alan Weinberg, a man with many tasks, all done to perfection. The General Chairman, Fred Roganson put it all together with the help of Morris Bram, and the photography is courtesy of Irwin Stoff and Margo Russell.

TWO EDITORS DISCUSSING THE SHEKEL



EDWARD SCHUMAN - MARGO RUSSELL



JACK GARFIELD
Bourse Chairman



DEFACING THE OBSOLETE AINA MEDAL DIES



W. LAWRENCE, DAVID T. ALEXANDER, MORRIS BRAM, RAPHAEL ALDOR

A TRIO OF JUDAICA NUMISMATIC WRITERS



MEL WACKS, DAVID HENDIN, YA'AKOV MESHORER



JULIUS TUROFF - First Place U.S. Category



MR. AND MRS. NAHUM HACOHEN - IGM New York Office
Flanked by Californians MEL WACKS and DONNA SIMS

THE BEST IN ISRAEL TROPHY



M. WEINSCHEL and NAT SOBEL presenting the Award to STANLEY YULISH of Cleveland

THE BEST IN SHOW AWARD



NAT SOBEL presenting the Award to DR. SAUL NEEDLEMAN from Chicago



Defacing the dies

I.N.S. OF LONG ISLAND 1st PLACE CLUB AWARD



MOE WEINSCHEL

DR. E. RUBIN
President, INS of L.I.

NATHAN SOBEL



ED. JANIS with one of the Big Red Apples



ARNOLD H. KAGAN
Incoming President

MORRIS BRAM
Chairman of the Board

THE EDUCATIONAL FORUM PANEL



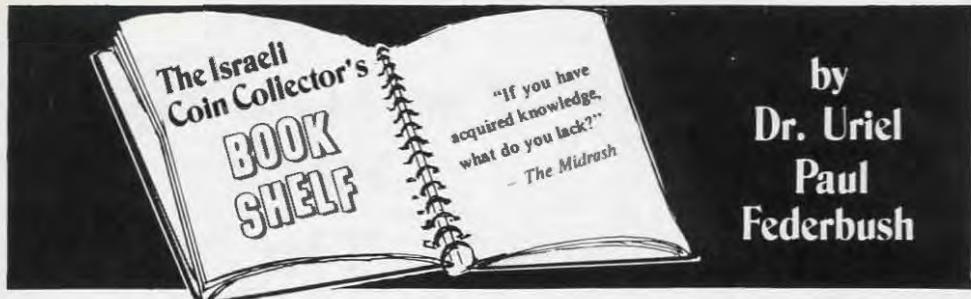
Left to right: DAVID GANZ, DAVID T. ALEXANDER, EDWARD SCHUMAN, EDWARD JANIS



MORRIS' Liquid Reward



SILVIA HAFFNER
autographing the new Judaic Token Book



by
Dr. Uriel
Paul
Federbush

In this issue a variety of interesting subjects will be covered. It will range from two ancient topics to the field of paper money.

A Collector's Guide To Paper Money by Yasha Beresiner (New York: Stein and Day, 1977) Hard Cover. 255 p.

This is the book to get for anyone interested in paper money collecting. It will serve all "notaphilists," both the beginners and those more advanced.

Both the history of paper money as well as practical aspects of collecting are discussed. The book is well illustrated, with some exceptional pictures in color. The largest section of the book comprises an A-Z list of individual countries with comments on each.

The section on Israel is concise but interesting. It describes the notes circulating in Palestine from Ottoman times. Also, the Israeli currency from the early "carpet" notes to the present are mentioned. The bibliography at the end of the section is exceptionally helpful and complete. Of further interest are the discussions of Concentration Camp Notes (p. 194); Kibbutz tokens (p. 206); and the proposed Israeli Occupation Notes of 1967 (p. 203).

Finally the book closes with a useful glossary and appendices. It is highly recommended.

Nabataean Coins (QEDEM 3) by Ya'acov Meshorer (Jerusalem: The Hebrew University Of Jerusalem, 1975) Hard Cover. 112 p. + 8 pl.

Here is another book by the well known Dr. Meshorer, familiar to all collectors of Jewish coins. It is one of the series of Monographs of the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University.

Little has previously been published

regarding Nabataean coinage. This semitic people had a kingdom—located in what is present day Jordan—which was subsequently annexed to the Roman Empire in 106 C.E. and became the Roman Provincia Arabia.

Their first coins date from the first century B.C.E. under Aretas II who was a neighbor and contemporary of Alexander Jannaeus, against whom he warred. Their language and the inscriptions on the coins were in Aramaic—the language of the Talmud.

The histiography of Nabataean Numismatics is extensively covered, with an illustrated catalogue of the coins concluding the book.

The Handbook of Biblical Numismatics From Abraham To The Crusades by Mel Wacks (Houston: Israel Numismatic Service, 1976) Soft Cover. 38 p.

This is a clear and well prepared guide to ancient Jewish coins and artifacts. It begins with a discussion of ancient weights that go back to Biblical times.

The book then covers the first Judaean coins, the "Yehud" strikings. All the later ancient Jewish coin types of the different periods are covered, with interesting historical discussions throughout. The ancient Hebrew is transcribed into modern lettering, and values are assigned to the different items.

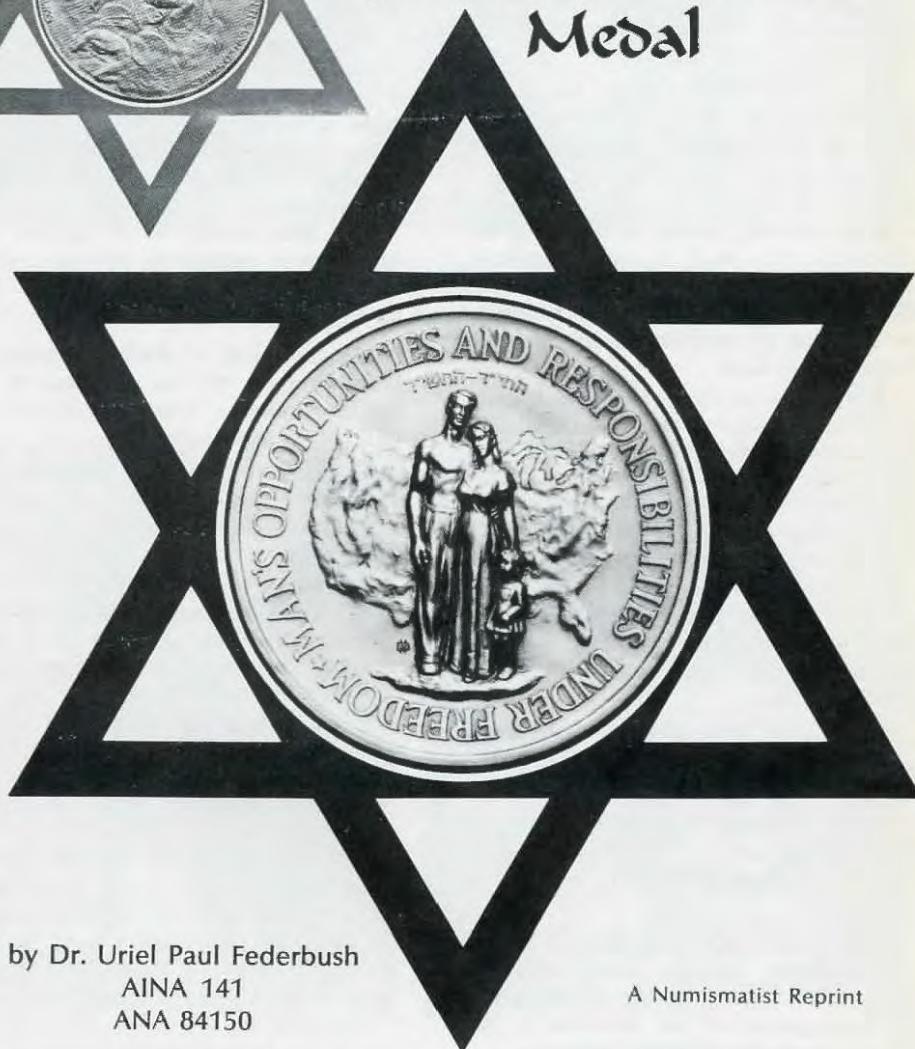
Certain interesting items relating to Jewish numismatics are included and described such as certain Roman Denarii; Arab coins minted in the Holy Land; Crusader coinage; and finally coins of the Kings of Sicily who referred to themselves as "King of Jerusalem", the last echo of the Crusader rulers.

The book is a fine overview of the subject of Ancient Jewish Numismatics and is highly recommended.

The
First National
Jewish-American
Medal



Three Hundred
Years:
The
Second National
Jewish-American
Medal



by Dr. Uriel Paul Federbush

AINA 141

ANA 84150

A Numismatist Reprint

Only last year did our great country begin its third century of freedom and independence and the joyous celebrations of our Nation's Bicentennial in 1976 commemorated this landmark in history. Twenty-four years ago, in 1954, the American Jewish community celebrated a Tercentenary, the anniversary of three hundred years of freedom and independence for the Jews who first settled here in 1654. This observance was also directed to everyone who cherished freedom and democracy, and its theme was MAN'S OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER FREEDOM.

During the celebration three centuries of Jewish participation in American life would be reviewed and the universal theme would have meaning for all Americans. This event would also lead to the issue of the second true National Jewish-American medal.

Historical Background

Jews began settling in the New World shortly after its discovery. The Inquisition in Spain and Portugal spurred the Jewish exodus, and significant colonies were established in South America. In 1654 when the Dutch colony of Brazil came under Portuguese control, many Jews again had to seek new places of refuge. In that same year a group of twenty-three of these refugees arrived in Nieuw Amsterdam on the French naval ship *St. Charles*. Their arrival was somewhat inauspicious, as having been robbed during their journey, they could only pay part of their passage money. The Dutch magistrates allowed the French captain to hold two of the passengers hostage against the possibly insufficient proceeds to be derived from an auction of the Jews' possessions.

They also met a hostile reception from the governor, Peter Stuyvesant, who repeatedly tried to expel the newcomers. He wrote to the directors of the Dutch West India Company on September 22, 1654, that he had asked the Jews "in a friendly way to depart," but that they refused to go. He therefore petitioned that they "be not allowed to infest and trouble this new colony." Despite the need for settlers, he was prejudiced against all newcomers except members of the Dutch and Presbyterian churches. Lutherans had difficulty with him, and Catholics and Quakers were not allowed in the colony. Only one Jew, Jacob Barsimson, apparently a representative of European fur traders and thus not a permanent settler lived in Nieuw Amsterdam at the time.¹ However, beginning about

1593, when The Netherlands succeeded in gaining independence from Spain, various localities began welcoming Jews as settlers.² They became prominent in commerce, and when the Dutch West India Company was founded in 1620, some Jews became influential stockholders, and subsequently directors. It was no doubt this influence, plus the fact that these settlers had fought for Holland in South America, which led the Company to reprimand Stuyvesant and to issue the Grant of Official Leave of Settlement dated April 26, 1655, as follows:

We would have liked to agree to your wishes and request . . . but after having further weighed and considered the matter, we observe that it would be unreasonable and unfair, especially because of the considerable loss sustained by the Jews in the taking of Brazil, and also because of the large amount of capital which they have invested in shares of this company. After many consultations we have decided and resolved upon a certain petition made by said Portuguese Jews, that they shall have permission to sail to and trade in New Netherland and to live and remain there . . . You will govern yourself accordingly.

The 300th Anniversary of this event was indeed worthy of commemoration. The idea was first talked about by Dr. David de Sola Pool, rabbi of The Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York and vice president of The American Jewish Historical Society.³ This synagogue, also called Shearith



Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York and originator of the idea for a commemorative medal to be struck for the Jewish Tercentenary, is portrayed here in medallic art. On the reverse the Congregation Shearith Israel in the City of New York, first synagogue established by Jewish settlers in 1654, is represented in symbology and legend.

Israel (Hebrew for "remnants of Israel") was founded about 1654 by the settlers. Interestingly, the previous celebration in 1905 of two hundred and fifty years of Jewish settlement was initiated by the same two groups.⁴

In 1952 the American-Jewish Tercentenary Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Ralph E. Samuel, former president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and vice president and chairman of the board of the American Jewish Committee. He was nationally known as a leader of charitable and civic causes. Judge Samuel Rosenman, who had been a close advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, headed a program committee which drew up a report on the scope and theme of the observance. Gen. David Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), suggested the theme which was to be the motto of the celebration, and which would also appear on the medal which would be issued.⁵

A committee of three hundred prominent Jewish leaders was set up including designees from fifty national Jewish organizations, encompassing the entire spectrum of the Jewish community. Committees were also formed throughout the country. Television programs, concerts, lectures, pageants,

and exhibitions were utilized to dramatize the contributions to American society of a group that had developed — under freedom — from twenty-three settlers seeking refuge to more than five million citizens.

A monthly newsletter, titled 300 was started by the Tercentenary Committee and commenced publication in March 1953. In addition a symbol was adopted for the observance, designed by William Metzig of New York. The logo depicts a seven branched Menorah in a "stars and stripes" motif illustrating the freedom Jews have found within the democratic framework of the United States." It was further stated that the symbol was a "blending of twin aspects of the observance. It combines both a Jewish and an American flavor, since the Menorah is a traditional symbol of Judaism, and the Stars and Stripes are equally traditional symbols of the United States."

The celebration was launched at a dinner attended by one thousand, eight hundred leaders at the Hotel Astor in New York on October 20, 1954. President Dwight D. Eisenhower had been invited to address the occasion at a meeting held in the White House with American Jewish leaders, among whom were some descendants of the original twenty three settlers.

At the dinner, the President paid

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1953

Dear Mr. Samuel:

I am happy to greet the members and friends of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee as you assemble to formulate plans for the observance next year of the three hundredth anniversary of Jewish settlement in the United States.

You will be marking an anniversary of signal importance not only to American citizens of the Jewish faith but in truth to all Americans, Jews and Christians alike. The Jews of America, generation upon generation, have brought to the task of building this great Nation in freedom, a special gift. It is that deep and abiding faith of their fathers, that vital element of Judeo-Christian civilization kept glowingly alive by Jews throughout the ages, from the time of the ancient prophets of Israel. Upon the moral truths of this whole ancient heritage, our Nation was founded and has ever lived.

As you gather to plan the observance of this solemn anniversary, the hearts of your fellow-citizens join with you in a spirit of renewed dedication to the faith to which we all owe our freedom.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Ralph E. Samuel
Chairman
American Jewish Tercentenary Committee

tribute to the "small band of people who established the first Jewish settlement three hundred years ago." The speech was carried live by radio and television to the entire nation. He called the event "meaningful to all Americans — of all faiths, of all national origins. On that day there came to these shores twenty-three people whose distant ancestors had, through the Bible, given new dimensions of meaning to the concept of freedom and justice, mercy and righteousness, kindness and understanding — ideas and ideals which were to flower on this continent."⁸

The President had during the previous year greeted the founding of the Committee by stating that "you will be marking an anniversary of signal importance not only to American citizens of

the Jewish faith, but in truth to all Americans, Jews and Christians alike. The Jews of America, generation upon generation, have brought to the task of building this great nation in freedom, a special gift. It is that deep and abiding faith of their fathers . . . upon the moral truths of this whole ancient heritage, our Nation was founded and has ever lived."⁹

There were many plans for some permanent memorial to this event. Many ideas were broached. A multi-volume *History of American Jewry* was to be published. A permanent memorial, the "House of Human Freedom," was discussed for Washington, D.C. Sixty-one congressmen requested the Post Office Department to issue a commemorative



Dwight D. Eisenhower receives representatives of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee who presented a silver medal to him on March 5, 1954. The following renowned Jewish figures were present: Dr. Samuel Belkin, David Bernstein, Jacob Blaustein, Mrs. Irving Engel, Col. Julius Goldstein, Albert M. Greenfield, Adolph Held, Horace M. Kallen, Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., Edgar J. Nathan III, Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Ralph E. Samuel, Mrs. Ralph E. Samuel, Hon. Simon E. Sobeloff, Bernard H. Trager, Joseph Willen, Charles S. Zimmerman, and Harold Riegelman.



President Dwight D. Eisenhower addresses the Tercentenary dinner of the American Jewish people at the Astor Hotel in New York City on October 20, 1954.

postage stamp for the occasion. However, due to financial exigencies, and the short duration of the celebration, a medal was one of the few commemorative manifestations that remain from the observances.

There is a direct connection between this celebration and the previous two hundred fiftieth year commemoration. The announcement of the committee which had organized it was sent as a model to the new committee of three hundred. Furthermore, as indicated, the same organization responsible for the observance in 1905 were the prime movers of the more recent one as well. Both had to eschew the construction of permanent memorials. Also, both celebrations led to the issuance of commemorative medals.¹⁰

The Medal

As early as April 1950 Dr. de Sola Pool proposed the issue of a "commemorative tercentenary medallion."¹¹ In October 1955 a report to the Tercentenary Committee proposed the plan "to issue a special medal, to be awarded to distinguished citizens during the observance. Similar medals, issued in larger quantities . . . will be made available to organizations wishing to make use of them."¹² Further a report on Tercentenary Projects titled *Commemorative Medallions* proposes "that the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee strike off special medallions as a gift of the National Committee to local leaders at the conclusion of the Tercentenary observance."¹³

Perhaps the most successful project undertaken for the Tercentenary was an art exhibition featuring the works of famous American Jewish artists. This exhibit was shown throughout the nation at outstanding art museums such as the Albright Art Gallery, Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, Philadelphia Art Alliance, Corcoran Gallery of Art, and others. The exhibit was most ably organized by Nancy Dryfoos, an artist of note. As an outgrowth of this success, she was invited to sculpt the Tercentenary Medal.¹⁴

The medal is 76 mm. in diameter, struck in bronze, with some being gilded. The subject of the composition on the obverse portrays a standing man, woman, and child, representing a pioneer family, superimposed upon a high relief map of the United States. To the left of the man's foot are found the initials of the medallist: ND. Above his head are the Hebrew letters indicating the years 5414-5714 of the Jewish calendar, corresponding to 1654-1954. The legend surrounding inscribes the theme of the observance: MAN'S OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER FREEDOM.

The reverse depicts the logo or symbol of the Tercentenary as described above. The legend reads: AMERICAN JEWISH TERCENTENARY 1654-1954. The medal was struck in very high relief by Medalllic Art Company, which is indicated on the medal's edge.

The total mintage was 1000. Medals were issued for sale to participating groups and awarded to dignitaries such as state governors. However, a plan to strike gold medals — as had been done in 1905 — for presentation to ex-President Truman and President Eisenhower did not materialize. Possibly because of delays in issuing the Tercentenary Medal, a silver medal issued in 1905 — one of thirty-six minted commemorating the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of Jewish settlement — was presented to President Eisenhower at the White House! It was kept on display on the trophy shelf in the President's office, and is presently in the Eisenhower Museum in Abilene, Kansas.¹⁵

The Medallist

Nancy Dryfoos, the medallist, is a renowned sculptress. She was born in New Rochelle and works in New York City. She was educated at Sarah Lawrence College, Columbia University, and The Art Students League, and studied with the famous sculptor Jose deCreeft. Her works have been exhibited widely in museums such as the Corcoran Gallery, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Brooklyn



Museum, National Academy of Design, and are in many collections, both public and private.

She is the recipient of many awards, including the Gold Medal of Honor of the Allied Artists of America. A critic in the New York Times described her as

having "a thoroughly professional attitude infused with genuine emotional values . . . admirably conceived."

Her medallic output in addition to the Tercentenary Medal includes medals for the Naomi Lehman Memorial Foundation, and the Joseph Proskauer Award.¹⁶

On May 20, 1955, a plaque and flagpole were dedicated at The Battery in New York, the site of the original landing. Justice Nathan of the New York Supreme Court, a descendant of the first Jewish settlers, unveiled the plaque.



Nancy Dryfoos



A modern sculpture by Nancy Dryfoos.

A public assembly in Carnegie Hall on June 1, 1955, was the finale of the celebration. Governor Stevenson spoke, and said "the Jews of the United States stand at the threshold of their fourth century as citizens, as partners with all other Americans in their great common adventure of freedom for nations, and for the body, the mind, and the spirit of man. . ."¹⁷ It is an adventure we should all continue to be active in.

Footnotes

¹Heinrich Graetz, *History of the Jews*, Vol IV (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1949), p. 350 ff.

²Solomon Garyzel, *A History of the Jews* (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1949), p.2 ff.

³*American Jewish Yearbook* (New York: The American Jewish Committee, 1956 and Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1956), p. 102.

⁴Uriel Paul Federbush, "The First National Jewish-American Medal," *The Numismatist*, 89, (May 1976) p. 965.

⁵Archives of the American Jewish Historical Society, Papers of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee, 1953.

⁶"Jewish Tercentenary Symbol," *New York Herald Tribune*, March 18, 1953.

⁷"President Welcomes Tercentenary Leaders," 300, No. N 14 (April 1954), p. 1.

⁸"President Pays Tribute To Jews, Cites Worth Of Individual Here," 300, No 21 (November 1954), p. 1.

⁹Dwight D. Eisenhower, Letter to Ralph E. Samuel, Chairman, American Jewish Tercentenary Committee, April 8, 1953.

¹⁰Federbush, *op. cit.*

¹¹Archives of the American Jewish Historical Society, Papers of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee, 1953.

¹²*ibid.*, Report of Group of Special Tercentenary Projects, October 21, 1953.

¹³*ibid.*, Executive Director's Report, October 21, 1953.

¹⁴Talk with artist Nancy Dryfoos.

¹⁵"President Welcomes Tercentenary Leaders," *op. cit.*

¹⁶Nancy Dryfoos, pamphlet describing her work.

¹⁷Archives of the American Jewish Historical Society, Papers of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee, 1954.

The Coin That Predicted Sadat's Mission to Jerusalem

By D. BERNARD HOENIG



The magical mist of Anwar el-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November, 1977 has all but evaporated, leaving only wisps of hope for the elusive peace that Israelis and Egyptians now seem to desire. And yet, despite the harsh realities of the past several months, there are still many optimists that remain firm in their belief that those three historic days will, before long, result in tranquility for the troubled Middle East.

Among those die-hards is an unusual alliance of men and women who are convinced that the Begin-Sadat summit was divinely ordained and that they, themselves, were foretold of the journey months before anyone even dreamed it was possible. Neither prophets or political soothsayers, they are, of all things, *numismatists* — collectors of Israel's beautiful commemorative coins — who insist that a small, 34 millimeter coin issued in April, 1977, actually predicted such a mission during Israel's 30th year of existence.

The coin, composed of .500 silver, has a nominal value of 25 Israeli pounds which is equivalent to approximately \$1.50. It was designed by the renowned artist Asaf Berg on the occasion of Israel's 29th Anniversary and was dedicated to "*Brotherhood in Jerusalem*."

When it was first issued, experienced collectors of Israel's commemorative coinage were somewhat puzzled, for the 1977 piece seemed to duplicate another anniversary coin minted in 1968 to celebrate the reunification of the City of

Jerusalem after the Six Day War. Both coins shared similar designs, portraying almost identical landmarks of the cities surrounded by the old Crusader wall.

Delighted, as any collector would be with the possibility of having discovered an error or an oddity, the numismatists turned to their magnifying lenses and catalogs to compare the two coins. The 1968 commemorative was dedicated solely to the rejoining of the new and old cities of Jerusalem after the ancient quarters had been captured by Jordanian troops during Israel's War for Independence. The 29th Anniversary coin, however, was designed to demonstrate fraternity between Jew and Arab in that united city. Its obverse side depicts the walled city being carried aloft on the wings of a dove which does not appear on the earlier coin. Beneath the dove, in both Hebrew and English, is inscribed the words, "*Brotherhood in Jerusalem, Capital of Israel*."

A closer look at the language on the rim reveals a most peculiar fact: neither the Hebrew or English inscription accurately translates the other. The Hebrew phrase, "*Achvat Amim B'Yerushalayim*", actually provides a more extensive dimension to the theme of the coin for it literally means brotherhood of *nations* and not just the parochial fraternity between the residents of the city. Thus when viewed together the dove—a recognized international symbol of peace—and the inscription suggest some act of peace between nations in Jerusalem whose

very name is derived from the Hebrew "Ir Shalom" which means *City of Peace*.

Unwittingly lending support to the prophetic qualities of the coin is the brochure of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, the distributing agency, that accompanied its issuance last year. It begins with the stirring words:

"... and all the nations shall flow unto it." Isaiah 2:2 (referring to Jerusalem.)

What is most fascinating about this quotation in relation to the coin's suggested symbolism is that it is followed two sentences later by Isaiah's famous prophecy:

"And He shall judge between nations, and shall decide for many peoples. and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks; Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war anymore."

While skeptics may sneer and cry "coincidence" or "wishful thinking," there seems to be no doubt but that the 1977 anniversary coin, preceding as it did the Sadat-Begin conference, does at least hint of an historical happening. Certainly with so many miracles having occurred in Israel's 30 years of existence, what really is so impossible about another small miracle, this time in 34 mm. silver?



GREATER MIAMI COIN CONVENTION

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OCTOBER 19th - 22nd, 1978

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COINS OF ANCIENT ISRAEL

by David Hendin



Some New Testament Coins

In this column we are going to talk about a few of the coins referred to in the New Testament.

One of the most commonly cited coins mentioned in the New Testament is the "tribute penny." This coin is referred to in the story in which Jesus is asked, *"Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?"* (Matthew 22:17). This refers to the tax or tribute collected in the name of the emperor.

"Show me the tribute money. And they brought unto him a penny. And he saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? They say unto him, Caesar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's" (Matthew 22:19-21).



TRIBUTE PENNY

The particular coins referred to as the tribute penny is commonly thought to be the denarius (or silver penny) of Tiberius, which depicts Livia, his mother, and the inscription PONTIF MAXIM on the reverse.

Another frequently mentioned coin of the New Testament is the "widow's mite," or lepton. This is the coin referred to in the story from Mark (22:41-44).

"And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury; and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That



WIDOW'S MITE

this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury. For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had . . ."

It is most commonly thought that these "mites" were the small bronze coins of the Maccabean kings. It is, however, also possible that the small coins of Herod the Great, Herod Archelaus, or even, perhaps, one of the early procurators could have been the "mites" that widow threw into the treasury of the Temple in Jerusalem.

The final coin to which we will refer here is the silver shekel of Tyre, commonly thought to be the type of coin used to pay Judas for betraying Jesus. (Silver tetradrachms of Philippus Philadelphius or Augustus struck in Antioch have been cited as alternate types.)

"And he (Judas) said unto them, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him (Jesus) unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver" (Matthew 26:15).

If any of our readers can cite other instances of coinage mentioned in the New Testament, please let us know and we will discuss them in future columns.



30 PIECES OF SILVER

THE MORGENTHAUS

By EDWARD SCHUMAN



COIN WORLD, the leading numismatic weekly newspaper, edited by Margo Russell, and published by the Amos Press in Sidney, Ohio, recently carried the story of an extremely rare and unique collection of bank notes formerly under control of the United States Treasury having been turned over to the Smithsonian Institution where they were proudly placed on permanent exhibit. Among the notes were some of the highest denomination ever issued by the United States Treasury, the \$100,000 gold certificate of 1934.

This note carries on it the signature of a person whose name as well as family name is very well associated with Jewish life in America. The signature is that of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America from January 1st, 1934 until his resignation on July 22nd, 1945. His tenure of office as Secretary of the Treasury was eleven and one half years, the longest in American history.

The Morgenthau name has always been linked with unselfish public service in the interest of our country, as well as a dedicated supporter of all major Jewish causes.

His father, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., was a German immigrant who came to America at the age of ten, graduated from the Columbia University School of Law in 1877 and entered the business world.

He relinquished a very successful law practice to enter the field of real estate as president of the Central Realty Bond Company (1899-1905) and later as founder and president of the Henry Morgenthau Company (1905-13). He was chairman of the finance committees of the Democratic National Committees of 1912 and 1916. Having made his fortune over these twenty-five years, he devoted the remainder of his life to humanitarian and public service. He served as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire from 1913-1916 and was instrumental in aiding those Christian missionaries, Armenians and Jews in the Turkish Empire.

At the outbreak of World War I Morgenthau assumed complete charge of the interests of nine belligerent nations and made a successful appeal on behalf of the Jewish colonists in Palestine, who had been reduced to great want by the stern military governor, Djemal Pasha. Morgenthau was an incorporator of the Red Cross and vice-chairman of Near East Relief, Inc. (1919-21). He also served both on a commission to investigate conditions in Poland (1919) and as chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission (1923).

His son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. was born in New York City in 1891. His avocation was agriculture and he became an expert in this field. He owned a large farm in Dutchess County, New

York, and was a neighbor as well as friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt. When Roosevelt became governor of New York State, his friend Henry was appointed to a number of important State offices. The state work projects developed during his term as State Conservation Commissioner were the patterns for the National programs later instituted. With Roosevelt as President, he served as head of the Federal Farm Board, the Farm Credit Administration, and Secretary of the Treasury on January 1st, 1934. He was responsible for the complete reorganization of the Dept. of the Treasury, and was a strong supporter for tax reform which placed a greater burden on the wealthy.

During his eleven-year tenure in that office he raised \$450,000,000,000 for Government operations, the administration of New Deal projects, and the conduct of the war—a sum far exceeding that raised in the entire previous one hundred and forty-five years of the Government's existence.

He was at the forefront of many leading humanitarian and relief activities during World War II. The War Refugee Board was established through his suggestions.

Morgenthau retired shortly after Ro-

sevelt's death. He was very active in Jewish affairs and served as general chairman (1947-50) and honorary chairman (1951-53) of the United Jewish Appeal. He was also chairman of the board of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel from 1951 to 1954.

He served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was a willing worker and contributor to B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Welfare Board and countless other charities. He died at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. on February 4, 1967.

The wisdom and tireless devotion of both Morgenthau in public service to their country, to humanitarian endeavors, as well as their leadership in Jewish cultural and philanthropic organizations will never be forgotten.

The proud tradition of service of the Morgenthau family continues: Henry's son, Robert Morris Morgenthau was, until 1970, U.S. Attorney for the Southern district of New York, and was known nationally for integrity and efficient prosecution. He, too, is an active leader in many Jewish cultural, civic and philanthropic organizations.



HENRY M. MORGENTHAU, JR.
U.S. Government Medal
Bronze, diam. 3", by J. R. Sinnock, Mint Engraver



Henry Morgenthau, Sr.
Plaque - Cast Bronze
6-3/16" x 4-1/2" by I. Sors

Profile of a Signature — AVRAHAM ETKIND

By FRANZ FRANKL

BEZAEL JAFFE'S was the chief signature on all Tel-Aviv Waad tokens 1914. Mr. Jaffe must have been an important person. As more and more tokens had to be signed, a rubber stamp was made for his signature.

There is another signature not only on all Waad tokens 1914 but also on the five known pattern samples of the 1 Bishlik token which were never issued.

Avraham Etkind was 18 years old when he came to Palestine. Like so many other immigrants of the First Aliyah he was proud of his Judaic heritage and said he came from Russia. A. Etkind was born in that part of Eastern Europe which during the last century was at various times under Austrian and Russian rule. He preferred to take advantage of the "Special Rights" of the Foreign Consulates and never became a Turkish citizen. World War I broke out and the Turks expelled all 'enemy aliens'. Etkind decided to stay on. He took the long (about 2 days each way) trip to Tiberias to see the Austrian consul. As he had all the proof that he was born under "Austrian Rule" and the Consul gave him a "Matricola"—a register of birth. In early 1916 Etkind received an "Austrian Citizen Identity" Card which enabled him to stay legally in Jaffa.

The British under Allenby conquered Southern Palestine in 1917 — Etkind could now prove that he came from Russia. The border to Egypt was closed for all and any civilian traffic, but somehow Etkind received a "Laissez Passez" for

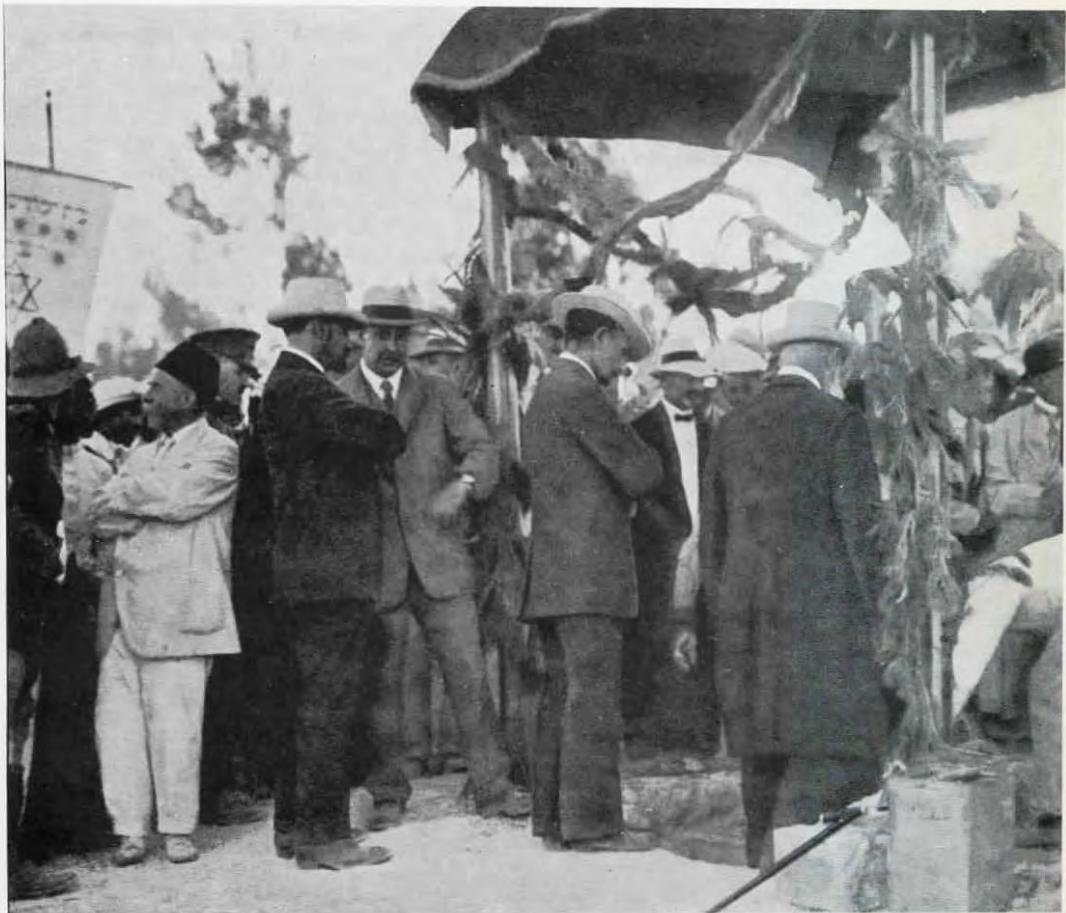
one journey to Egypt, issued by the Military Commander of Jaffa, signed by the Military Commander of Kantara, Raffa etc. This rare document contained "rules for guidance" of the traveller. Later the same year Etkind was one of only two Jewish clerks working for the British Administration for Occupied Enemy Territories whose office, like the rest of the British Army, was Arabophile.

When Etkind heard about the ceremony to lay the cornerstone of the Hebrew University he asked his British superior for leave and was turned down. As Etkind remembers he asked: "But how can I miss this ceremony? I who left Russia and wandered all the way to the Holy Land?" This question so upset the British Major that Etkind got his leave. The ride to Jerusalem took well over 8 hours; Once there Etkind and hundred others who all came without an invitation walked towards Mount Scopus. The area was desolate, in single file they climbed up the mountain. The evening wind was blowing so hard that it was almost impossible to understand the speakers. But they WERE THERE.

Etkind in later years was the chief accountant of Bank Zerubabel, the important bank of the cooperative movement. His signature, however, is not on the share of the bank.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

For additional information on the Tel-Aviv Waad notes see First Necessity Currency - Palestine 1914.
The SHEKEL, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan-Feb. 1978



הנחת אבן הפינה של האוניברסיטה העברית על הר הצופים 1918.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY ON MOUNT SCOPUS, 1918

N. ג. ועד תל-אביב

קופת הוועד מבקשת לחתן צרכי אכל וכל מחלת לבעל הפטקה הוועד על סכום של

ב'ישליך אחד

והקופת תשלם את המחיר בשיקום של אפ"ק.
וועד תל-אביב.

א. אטkind



A. ETKIND'S signature in Hebrew on Tel Aviv Emergency Notes.



Proclamation

WHEREAS: The development of coins as a means of exchange between peoples of different lands was one of the major steps leading toward early civilization, and

WHEREAS: The hobby of coin-collecting has drawn numerous followers from many countries throughout the years and is not only educational and relaxing, but helps develop a keener appreciation for the culture of others, and

WHEREAS: National Coin Week is an opportunity to focus well-deserved attention and emphasis on the importance of coins, their development and role in commerce, and

WHEREAS: The Israel Numismatic Society of Greater Miami, in conjunction with the American Numismatic Association, will observe National Coin Week, beginning April 16, 1978;

NOW, THEREFORE: BE IT RESOLVED THAT I, STEPHEN P. CLARK, MAYOR OF METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, do hereby proclaim the week beginning Sunday, April 16, 1978, as

National Coin Week

IN OBSERVANCE THEREOF: I congratulate the Israel Numismatic Society of Greater Miami and its members for their interest and dedication in preserving our legacy to the past as symbolized by the importance of coins while wishing them continued success in their avocation.



City of Los Angeles



PROCLAMATION

American Israel Numismatic Association WEEK

WHEREAS, ON MAY 11, 1978, THE STATE OF ISRAEL WILL CELEBRATE ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY, AND TO COMMEMORATE THIS EVENT, THE STATE OF ISRAEL WILL ISSUE A COMMEMORATIVE COIN BEARING THE MOTIF OF "THE PEOPLE ARE UNITED WITH THEIR LAND", AND

WHEREAS, THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS FOLLOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL THROUGH ITS COMMEMORATIVE COINS, AND THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION MAINTAIN THE TIE WITH ISRAEL WITH THE MANY COLLECTORS BELONGING TO THE ASSOCIATION, AND

WHEREAS, ON MAY 28, 1978, THREE SISTER ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES, LOS ANGELES, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY AND SAN GABRIEL VALLEY (AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION) WILL CULMINATE ISRAEL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION WITH AN ALL DAY AFFAIR, "ISRAEL HOLYLAND EXPO '78" AND THERE WILL BE EXHIBITS, EDUCATIONAL FORUM AND STAMP AND COIN DEALERS.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, TOM BRADLEY, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ON BEHALF OF ITS CITIZENS, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM MAY 28 THROUGH JUNE 3, 1978 AS "AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION WEEK" IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND URGE ALL CITIZENS TO TAKE NOTE OF THIS ORGANIZATION'S INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES.

MAY, 1978

Tom Bradley

MAYOR

